

Peanut Festival Program Is Completed; Motorcade Will Visit Elba Friday

A peanut Festival Motorcade consisting of about twenty-five cars will pay Elba a brief visit about 11:45 A. M. tomorrow morning (Friday). This is a goodwill tour in connection with the celebration, and members of the party desire to meet city officials and other citizens of Elba. Announcement of the motorcade visit was received at noon Wednesday, just as our forces were being closed.

Final preparations for the Second National Peanut Festival to be held in Dothan October 11-12-13 are being successfully rushed to completion and this entire section of the Wiregrass is thoroughly aroused over the approaching celebration.

Committees in most of the towns throughout this area are working with Dothan to make this event even more successful than the first Peanut Festival last year.

Entries are still coming in for the Major Bowes Contest which will be held on Friday night, October 13, at the Potpourri Carnival. So far a total of 15 Wiregrass Mayors have signed up for the Mayors' Milking Contest, which is also a potpourri feature. Other attractions for that night include Jitterbug Dancing Contests, Hog-Calling and Husband-Calling Contests, professional wrestling and professional boxing, torch-light parade, fireworks and other novelties. The largest crowds that have ever been seen at the Dothan stadium are expected for this event.

Schools throughout Southeast Alabama, Southwest Georgia and Northwest Florida are sending in entries for the Spelling Bee and Track Meet to be held Friday afternoon at the stadium. Two hundred dollars in cash prizes will be awarded the winners in these events.

Fully 50,000 people are expected to witness the mammoth float parade which begins promptly at 11 a.m. Friday, October 13. In addition to floats, bands, marching units and the American Legion participation, there will be 11 Mother Goose characters appearing in the parade.

Nearly every town in the Wiregrass is sending one of its lovely girls to Dothan for the Beauty Contest to be staged in connection with the Dothan-Opp football game Thursday, October 12. This contest is creating more than ordinary interest. The winner will be designated as "Queen of the Festival" and will be honor guest at the Queen's Ball to be held at the Army immediately following the football game Thursday night.

Another Festival feature that is attracting considerable interest is the Pop Eddies Janboree Show which opens at the City Auditorium Wednesday, October 11, for matinee and evening performances. This is a fast-moving production and included in the cast are Pop Eddies Young Trio; Uncle Ned and His Champion Texas Wranglers; Billy Wade, the All-American Half-Wit; the Pine Ridge Boys; Tex Forman, radio's funniest, rube comedian; Leon Smith, Dixie's fanciest buck and wing dancer; and many other popular radio stars.

Still other Festival features are

OCTOBER

the Peanut Festival Dinner to be held Thursday noon at the Houston Hotel, a Piddlers' Convention at the stadium Thursday afternoon which is free to the public and the street dancing which is the Festival finale Friday night. Prizes amounting to \$105 will be awarded for best, most original and funniest costumes. Both modern and square dancing will prevail. Plenty of confetti, serpentine, noise makers and other "Mardi Gras" novelties will be introduced on this occasion.

Following is the official program in proper sequence:

Wednesday, October 11
3:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.—Pop Eddies Janboree Show at the City Auditorium.

Thursday, October 12
12:15—Peanut Festival Dinner at Houston Hotel.
2:00 p.m.—Piddlers' Convention at the stadium. Fifty dollars in prizes. Admission free.
7:30 p.m.—Beauty Contest and Football game at the stadium. Thirty lovely young ladies competing for the title "Queen of the Festival," also Dothan-Opp football game.
10:00 p.m.—Queen's Ball at the Army. Music by Bill Farmer's orchestra.

Friday, October 13
11:00 a.m.—Mammoth float parade. Twenty beautiful floats, four bands, 11 Mother Goose characters in costumes, many marching units and other novelties.
1:30 p.m.—Spelling Bee and Field Day at the stadium. Schools of the Wiregrass competing for \$200 prizes.
3:00 p.m.—Potpourri Carnival at the stadium; Major Bowes Contest; Mayors' Milking Contest; Jitterbug Dancing Contests; Husband-Calling Contest; Hog-Calling Contest; professional wrestling; professional boxing; torch-light parade; fireworks, etc.
10:50 p.m.—Dancing in the streets; \$105 in prizes for best, most original, and funniest costumes.

SENIORS HAVE ENJOYABLE DINING IN COUNTRY

On Wednesday, September 20th, members of the Senior Class of Elba High School enjoyed a very delightful evening at Windham's Pond. Wilson Windham was host for the evening, which was spent at the pond near his home.

Immediately after arriving, everyone picked off peanuts to be boiled. After the peanuts were put in the pot, the crowd cheered, which was one of the main attractions of the party because of the inadequate supply of knives. Everyone participated in eating the peanuts.

The party was also attended by several people other than members of the Senior Class.

Mrs. Lewis Brooks, Mrs. Sam Rowe and Mrs. F. H. Talbot were visitors to Montgomery Tuesday.

FOOTBALL Friday, Oct. 6, 2:30 P.M.

HIGHLAND HOME vs. ELBA
Admission:—Ladies, 25c; Men, 50c

DORSEY SEZ:



PHONE 145

ADOPT A WISE POLICY

Bring your car occasionally and let us look it over. If it needs a bolt tightened, oiled up, or any slight adjustment, it is better to have it done in time. In this way you are more apt to prevent what might prove serious trouble later.

It is a simple matter to reduce the cost of the upkeep of your car by following this simple plan, and it is cheapest in the long run.

All kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

Mrs. Annie Waters and Harvey Waters, of Montgomery, spent the week end in Elba with relatives.

CURTIS CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL OPENED SEPT. 21

On Monday, September 24th, Curtis Consolidated Junior High School had its official opening for the year's work and many patrons and friends as well as a large number of students were present to wish the principal, Mr. R. L. Farris, and his efficient corps of teachers much success in their forthcoming program.

It was gratifying to see the response from both the patrons and the school as a whole. Much has been done in Curtis school the last three years to make it one of the outstanding schools of Coffee County and not the least of the credit goes to the untiring efforts of Mr. Farris and his competent teachers with which he has surrounded himself.

There is a fine spirit existing among the students of Curtis. There is a spirit of cooperation and loyalty which go far in maintaining the high attendance standard in spite of the fact many students change locations the first of the year.

When school closed last year Mr. Farris set about getting a curriculum for the stage in the new auditorium. There was so much interest in getting the auditorium for Curtis after many years of effort it seemed as though everything was equally as glad to assist in any way they could. The beautiful curtain, one of the prettiest to grace any high school stage is the result of that effort. So proud are the patrons and friends of Curtis for such an acquisition to their school life they gave a rising vote of thanks to both Mr. Farris and the County School Board for making it possible for them.

It is an inspiration to visit Curtis school and to see first hand what can be accomplished in the field of education when there is a willingness to cooperate with the school and the community. Curtis has always supported her school and no community is Coffee County is more deserving of the new auditorium and the beautiful curtain than they are. And no community in the county will pay big price dividends in the way of loyalty and support than will Curtis.

Mrs. Lewis L. Farris was guest speaker of the morning and gave much praise to the growth of Curtis school as well as congratulated them on having not only the new auditorium and the beautiful curtain, which they have needed for so long, but also on the loyal support of the community to the school as a whole. Curtis Consolidated Junior High will this year make one of the outstanding successes of the Coffee County School system.—Contributed.

NEW SCHOOL APPLICATION IS NOW IN WASHINGTON

Mayor L. P. Mullins and Chairman J. C. Fleming, of the local school board, left late Monday evening for Washington where they go in the interest of the proposed new school building for the public schools of Elba.

County Superintendent A. C. Dunaway was advised Saturday that the amendatory application filed with the Public Works Administration in Atlanta had been sent to Washington. It is hoped that Washington authorities will recommend the application since it is an extension of the county wide building program now in progress in the county. The Elba schools are now under supervision of the County Board of Education.

Citizens of Elba are deeply interested in the proposed new building and trust that good news will be brought back from the conference in Washington.

RECENT BRIDE AND GROOM HONORED WITH DINNER

A lovely compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Deal was a dinner at which Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Deal entertained on Sunday. It was also the birthday of the groom.

The Deal home was artistically decorated for the occasion with pink roses and coral vine. In the dining room where a course dinner was served the table was overlaid with a beautiful lace cloth and a pretty white and pink birthday cake formed the central decoration. The cake was topped with pink candles and a miniature bride and groom.

Guests included Mr. and Mrs. Harold Deal and young daughter, Rose. Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Deal and the honorees, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Deal.

MR. AND MRS. BONNEAU ENTERTAIN AT DINNER

A pleasant event of Sunday was the birthday dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bonneau when Mrs. Dick Dorman, Mrs. F. A. Farris, Mrs. Felix Morrow, Mrs. N. B. Crewell and Mrs. Price Ringo.

The meeting was dismissed with prayer by Mrs. T. L. Hill. During the social hour punch and sandwiches were served.

Guests attending from Elba were: Mrs. Corrie Bryant, Mrs. J. M. Garrett, Mrs. C. C. Colquitt, Mrs. J. M. Rowe, Mrs. H. C. Vick, and Mrs. Hollingsworth.

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FARMERS ARE INVITED TO MEET IN NEW BROCKTON

Representative C. C. Peacock, of New Brockton, was in Elba Tuesday and authorized us to announce a meeting of the farmers of the county to be held in New Brockton School auditorium Saturday, October 14, at ten o'clock.

The object of the meeting will be to discuss means of securing relief for farmers of the county, many of whom face unusually trying circumstances at this time. According to the statement made by Mr. Peacock, the agricultural department has funds appropriated to it for the aid of farmers under conditions now existing. Below is the invitation issued by Mr. Peacock:

"You are invited and expected to come to New Brockton, October 14, 1939, School Auditorium, 10:00 A. M. for the purpose of asking for relief for the farmers of the county."

"There has been an appropriation made to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of aiding the farmers under such conditions as are now existing in Coffee County. Let's ask for this. If we don't, we won't get it. We especially ask that the farmers agencies be present in helping to figure the actual conditions existing in Coffee County."

"Very truly yours,
"C. C. PEACOCK"

ZONE MEETING HELD IN NEW BROCKTON FRIDAY

The zone meeting for Missionary Societies in the Methodist Churches of Opp, Elba, and New Brockton was held last Friday, September 29, in the Methodist Church of New Brockton. Mrs. T. L. Hill, of Opp, zone leader, presided.

The meeting was opened with the song, "The Kingdom is Coming." Devotional was conducted by Rev. T. L. Hill.

Splendid reports were given by the zone leader and the following Auxiliary Presidents: Opp—Mrs. Arnold Woodham; New Brockton—Mrs. G. C. Hudson; Elba—Mrs. J. M. Rowe.

New Brockton reported that its auxiliary has organized a new Missionary Society at Pleasant Ridge. Plans for the fall mission study class were discussed by the district secretary, Mrs. S. R. Jones of Brundidge.

A playlet, "The World Outlook," was presented by the Young Women's Circle of Elba. Those taking part were: Mrs. Dick Dorman, Mrs. F. A. Farris, Mrs. Felix Morrow, Mrs. N. B. Crewell and Mrs. Price Ringo.

The meeting was dismissed with prayer by Mrs. T. L. Hill. During the social hour punch and sandwiches were served.

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McCOLLOUGH REUNION

On October 1st, Aunt Laura McCollough enjoyed a surprise dinner given by her children and grand children. Aunt Laura is the widow of Uncle Sing McCollough, who passed away from our midst four years ago last August. She is the mother of 13 children, of whom 12 are still living. The oldest is 64 years old and the youngest is 37. Eight of the children were present at the dinner Sunday. Despite the bad weather we can say we really enjoyed the day.

Uncle Sing and Aunt Laura enjoyed the companionship of each other for 42 years. She is the mother of 12 living children, 55 grand children and 72 great grand children. We are proud that we have the pleasure of seeing an 87-year-old mother and grand mother smile over her aged face. When we approach her door, Aunt Laura can not see very well, but she is very active for her age. She has only one sister living, Aunt Catherine Spurin. Aunt Laura is the lover of company and enjoys the friendship of her friends and neighbors.

It is very interesting to hear her talk about the olden times. She is a witness to the making of old spinning wheels and looms. So you know that she had to have busy preparing clothes for the 13 children. She can also tell you her experience during the Confederacy when she had to use the cotton card for a comb. So when you have time drop around and have a chat with her, she will appreciate it. Her home is about one mile out on Smith Avenue.—Contributed.

NO PRICE INCREASE ON NATURAL NITRATE

Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation of New York definitely announces in an adv. in today's Elba Clipper that there will be no increase in the present price of Natural Chilean Nitrate of Soda during the coming season which ends June 30 of next year. Simultaneously it is stated that arrangements have been made assuring ample supplies of Natural Chilean Nitrate in this country to meet everybody's needs.

This assurance to farmers and to fertilizer agents, J. A. Woods, president of Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation points out, eliminates all uncertainty concerning both price and supply arising from war in Europe. Cargeos of Natural Nitrate are moving steadily from Chile to the United States. Larger supply than is usual at this date is already in American ports and in anticipation of greater demand, Mr. Woods declares that arrangements have been made to bring in extra supplies.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam R. Morgan, of Auburn, visited in Elba last Friday and Saturday. They resided in Elba for many years and have countless friends who are always glad to see them. While they are pleasantly situated in Auburn, Mr. Morgan states that they can never forget their friends in Coffee County.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY.

COTTON FARMERS TO VOTE ON QUOTAS DECEMBER 9

AUBURN, Ala.—Alabama farmers will vote December 9 on whether or not to support a cotton quota system. Those in effect for the last two seasons shall be applied to the 1940 cotton crop.

Most cotton farmers are thoroughly familiar with marketing quotas. A. W. Jones, State AAA administrator, said, "as they have used them for the last two years to avoid adding to our already large cotton supply and to protect the markets of farmers who plant within their acreage allotments. Without quotas, producers who overplant might defeat the efforts of those trying to adjust the market supply to demand and normal carry-over."

The national cotton quota program was proclaimed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace for 1940 is the same as for 1939. This will make possible, with normal yields, the marketing within the quota of approximately 12 million bales during the year beginning August 1, 1940.

Approval by two-thirds of the Nation's eligible cotton growers who vote in the December 9 referendum is required to continue quotas in effect for 1940. The 1939 quota was approved by 84.1 per cent of the growers voting.

"The conservation phases of the Agricultural Conservation Program will continue to operate regardless of the outcome of the December 9 referendum," Jones reminded cotton growers. "However, marketing quotas assure growers participating in the AAA farm program who plant within their acreage allotments that their efforts to adjust supplies will not be nullified by noncooperators."

FUTURE HOME MAKERS ELECT NEW OFFICERS

The Elba chapter of the Future Home Makers of America met on September 29th in the High School auditorium for the purpose of electing officers for the year. The following were elected:

President—Gwendolyn Boutwell
Vice-President—Betty Braswell
Secretary—Elizabeth Fleming
Treasurer—Mary Lee Rushing
Reporter—Carolyn Russ.

The club plans to make a flower garden which will be located back of the Vocational Building.

The girls have been discussing among themselves the house party on the coast which they plan to have again next spring.

The next meeting of the chapter will be held October 6th.

Carolyn Russ, Reporter.

HARRY JACKSON HONORED ON BIRTHDAY

Mrs. Walter Jackson, assisted by Mrs. Foy English, honored her small son, Harry Bonneau Jackson, with a birthday party Friday afternoon at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bonneau.

Outdoor games were enjoyed until late in the afternoon when Mrs. Jackson told the children a beautiful story illustrated with rabbits. The young visitors were invited into the dining room for refreshments.

In the dining room a lovely white cake bearing five pink candles centered the table. The cake was encircled in a wreath of fern and pink rose buds. After the candles were blown out the children were served ice cream and cake. Balloons decorated in halcyon designs were given as favors. Fifty children joined in this happy occasion.

Mrs. E. S. Lunford and Mrs. J. W. Kendrick were visitors to Montgomery last week.

Don't forget the Clean-Up Campaign is still on.

City's Sanitary Sewerage Systems Will Be Rebuilt; WPA To Furnish Labor

**MR. FARRIS NEW MEMBER
ON BOARD OF REGISTRARS**

Mr. F. M. Farris, well known South Coffee farmer and chairman of the Coffee County Democratic Executive Committee, has been named a member of the Board of Registrars of the county, succeeding Mr. Chas. Goodson. Other members of the board, P. B. Traxler, of Elba, and H. C. Stephenson, of Enterprise, were reappointed. Mr. Stephenson is designated as chairman of the board.

The appointments were made by Governor Dixon last Friday. When board members for practically all counties in the state were named, Mr. Farris was one of the new appointees who will be four years from October 28. Registrars are paid \$5.00 per day for every day they are in session, and serve on an average of forty days each year.

The construction of the levee health authorities as well as city officials have known for several years. In fact ever since the 1929 flood, the sanitary sewer system was badly in need of reconstruction and repair. In many places throughout the city lines have been broken or otherwise damaged, and disposal was out in the open. Other lines have been stopped up and the entire system has been a source of constant worry to officials.

The construction of the levee has also made it necessary to make changes in the disposal system. City officials are called upon to furnish materials for this work at an estimated cost of \$7,000, and at the regular meeting of the City Council last Monday an ordinance was adopted setting up the necessary legal machinery for the city's participation in this work.

All property within the city limits to be benefited by the improvement is named in the ordinance which appears in this issue of The Clipper, and an assessment will be made against this property. The City Council has set October 23rd as the date when objections, if any, will be heard and considered. Plans and specifications of the project are on file in the clerk's office in the city hall and are open for inspection at all times.

It is stated that work will be started on the project just as soon as the City can complete plans for its participation. WPA approval has already been secured and it is understood that labor will be allocated to this work when the City makes final arrangements for putting the material on the ground.

FOOTBALL SEASON OPENS HERE FRIDAY AFTERNOON

The 1939 football season opens here tomorrow (Friday) afternoon when the Elba High Tigers meet the Highland Home team. The game is scheduled to start at 2:30. No doubt many fans will be on hand for this first home game.

The Elba boys journeyed to Dothan last Thursday night and lost to the Dothan High School team by the score of 35 to 6. Quite a number of Elbians went to Dothan to root for the team.

Attention Peanut Picker And Tractor Operators--

We carry a full line of Tractor and Diesel Engine Fuels at prices that will appeal to you. Come in and let us tell you more about our products and quote you prices.

It won't cost you anything to learn about our service and we can save you money.

ELBA OIL COMPANY

24-HOUR SERVICE.
F. F. CLARK, Mgr. - PHONE 33 - ELBA, ALA.

Pay Your Bills by Check

A checking account is invaluable to the proper conduct of any business, large or small, and this applies also to personal obligations.

There can be no dispute over bills when they are paid by check, as the cancelled check is the best possible receipt.

We invite you to start an account TODAY, and offer you all the benefits consistent with good banking.

ELBA EXCHANGE BANK

J. F. BRUNSON, Pres. E. G. BRAGG, Vice-Pres.
T. B. BRYAN, Cashier L. R. DEAL, Asst.-Cashier

MRS. MURPHY HOSTESS
TO MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Methodist Missionary Society held an interesting meeting in the home of Mrs. F. H. Murphy on Davis Street Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the beginning of the Mission Study course.

The meeting, with Mrs. J. M. Rowe, president, presiding, opened with a song, "Higher Ground," followed by prayer by Mrs. J. M. Garrett.

Mrs. V. H. Cook gave the devotion from the book of Isaiah, 6:1-13. Reports were given by the delegates to the Zone meeting held in New Brockton on Friday, September 29th.

Mrs. J. M. Garrett, Superintendent of Supplies, made a report concerning a box of supplies for the Cajuns and local charities. Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mission Study Superintendent, gave the lesson on the first chapter of "Through Tragedy to Triumph."

Dismissal was with the "Watchword." The next meeting for mission study will be held in the home of Mrs. J. C. Vickery.

RED COTTON GINNING—I am prepared to gin your red bed over, also remnants of seed cotton; location Levi Morrell old place, 1 1/2 miles west of Baun Schoolhouse. Gin every Wednesday.—J. E. SPANN, 67-14, p.

Mrs. Baxter Bryan, Mrs. S. B. Young and Mrs. N. G. Tillman spent Saturday in Montgomery.

PLATE SUPPER at Mt. Gilead Church Saturday night, October 7. Proceeds to be used for lights and other expenses. Everybody invited to come and enjoy the evening.—L. N. PHILLIPS.

DR. JOSEPH CARROLL, Optometrist, Eye Specialist, Carroll Building, TROY, ALABAMA. Ethical Eye Examinations. Glasses Prescribed and Fitted.

Corn Wanted

We are in the market for your Corn—either shelled or in the ear.

Will Pay Highest Cash Prices

Morrow Gin Co.

LEVY MORROW, Mgr.

ELBA, ALABAMA

THE ELBA THEATRE

THURSDAY—LAST DAY

"WINTER CARNIVAL"

—With—

ANN SHERIDAN and RICHARD CARLSON

FRIDAY—DOUBLE FEATURE

"You Can't Cheat An Honest Man"

—With—

CHARLEY MCCARTHY, EDGAR BERGEN, W. C. FIELDS

And FEATURE WESTERN

"STAGECOACH DAYS"

SERIAL AND COMEDY

SATURDAY — ADMISSION, 10c & 15c

"STAGECOACH DAYS"

With CHARLES STARRETT

SERIAL AND COMEDY

SATURDAY NIGHT, 10 O'CLOCK ONLY

"INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY"

With ANN SHERIDAN, PAT O'BRIEN, JOHN PAYNE

SUNDAY & MONDAY

"DUKE OF WEST POINT"

—With—

LOUIS HAYWARD, JOAN FONTAINE, RICHARD CARLSON

TUESDAY—BARGAIN DAY — ALL SEATS 11c

"WOMAN DOCTOR"

With FRIEDA INESCORT and HENRY WILCOXON

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

SPECIAL RETURN ENGAGEMENT

"JESSE JAMES"

—With—

TYRONE POWER, HENRY FONDA, NANCY KELLY, RANDOLPH SCOTT

MRS. BRYAN HOSTESS TO
BUSINESS WOMEN'S CIRCLE

The Business Women's Circle of the Baptist Missionary Society was delightfully entertained by Mrs. Baxter Bryan in her home on Monday evening at 7:30, when the mission study from "China Through A College Window" was continued.

Bowls of radiances roses and pot plants were arranged in artistic decorations about the home.

As the opening number, the group sang "Take My Life and Let It Be" followed with prayer by Mrs. Bryan.

During a short business session, minutes of the last meeting and the treasurer's report were given.

The Personal Service Chairman reported income contributed to the Troy Orphanage for the quarter's reported personal service.

The lesson was taught by Mrs. J. W. Kendrick.

Miss Mabel Brunson gave the devotion from the 24th Psalm.

The meeting was dismissed with prayer by Mrs. J. A. Timmerman.

During a delightful social hour which followed the program, the hostess served delicious sandwiches and an iced course.

Those present were: Miss Hazel Dubose, Miss Edzie Sellers, Miss Mabel Brunson, Mrs. R. L. Martin, Mrs. J. W. Kendrick, Mrs. J. A. Timmerman, Miss Zula Row and Mrs. Baxter Bryan.

Ellie Brunson, who recently underwent an operation at a Troy hospital, returned to his home in Elba Tuesday. Friends trust that he may soon be well again.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Walsh returned Wednesday from Scottsboro where they were called on account of the illness of Mr. Walsh's father. Friends of the family will be glad to learn that the elder Mr. Walsh is reported to be improved.

Miss Sallie Bentley, student at Alabama College, Montevallo, spent the week end in Elba with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Bentley.

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OAT PLANTING SETS NEW
RECORD, SURVEY SHOWS

AUBURN, Ala.—More acres are being planted to oats this year than in any previous year on record, according to J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist, who has completed a survey extending from the Tennessee Valley to South Alabama.

"Corn failures and the growing interest in livestock have made Alabama farmers oat-conscious," reports Mr. Lowery.

Farmers who were depending upon corn for carrying their hogs and livestock through the winter have had a discouraging year, but thousands of them are looking to time in planting winter oats, the survey revealed.

Many are planning to mix oats and vetch for hay. "By putting in winter oats and winter legumes, Alabama farmers are looking forward to saving money on their feed bills as well as protecting their land during the winter months," Mr. Lowery points out.

County agents in the Tennessee Valley, Sand Mountain, Piedmont, Black Belt, and Southeast Alabama areas have been busy conducting oat-planting campaigns since the middle of August, and these campaigns are producing results. Bankers and merchants are cooperating in many of the county-wide drives, and numerous meetings have been held to inform farmers of the advantages of oats and the methods of planting and harvesting.

"If the State-wide campaign to get oats treated for smut and planted before October 15 succeeds, Alabama will not suffer severely as expected from the corn failures," Mr. Lowery concludes.

CABBAGE OFFERS MEAL POSSIBILITIES

AUBURN, Ala.—Cabbage, nice, tender, and green, is now available in most farm gardens, and on city markets, and Alabama housewives should serve it frequently. Fresh cabbage is delicious served in salads. Served in this way it retains its crisp appetizing texture and more of its vitamins and minerals than if it were cooked, say home economics workers.

Many delicious salad combinations use cabbage with nuts, celery, carrots, apples, or pineapple, and the old-fashioned coleslaw continues to be popular.

Here is a recipe for coleslaw, which may be quickly tossed together in a bowl just before serving:

Cole-Slaw
Shredded or chopped cabbage.
Shredded or chopped pepper (green or red, or both).
Onion or onion juice.
Celery seeds.
French dressing plus 2 to 5 drops of tobacco sauce.

Place ingredients in a bowl in the same order as listed, toss them together, season the mixture with salt and pepper to taste; serve it on lettuce leaves.

A simple dinner menu might be: Tomato juice, meat and vegetable pie, coleslaw, whole wheat bread or hot rolls and butter, baked apples with cream, milk for children, and coffee, tea, or milk for adults.

HURD BIRTHDAY SINGING

Singers and visitors of Zion Chapel and adjoining communities met at Uncle Mattie Hurd's home Sunday, October 1st, for the purpose of singing praises to God and making it a pleasant day for the aged couple. He appointed C. L. Holloway chairman for the day.

J. W. Jackson led the introductory lesson. Then the chairman appointed the other officers: J. J. Sanders, H. W. Dean, J. H. Walker, First lesson; W. M. Matthews, W. C. Clark, J. L. Hussey, A. A. Dubose, Recross five minutes. House called to order by chairman. Lesson by J. S. J. Sanders, A. W. Matthews, J. J. Sanders, G. H. Ammons, Button Holloway, R. H. Moore. One hour for dinner.

House called to order by chairman. Lesson by Jim Hurd, D. F. Wilks, Milton Wilkerson, Mrs. W. C. Clark, A. J. Fuller, J. N. Livings, H. W. Dean. Recross five minutes. Called to order by chairman and lesson by A. L. Miles, Edmond Dubose, Viban Hurd, Mrs. C. L. Holloway, Mrs. T. F. Sanders, Elder R. J. Farmer.

Resolution of Thanks—We the singers and visitors do hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to the Zion Chapel community and Uncle Mattie Hurd's family for their kindness shown us while in their midst, and for the bounteous spread at the noon hour. May God's richest blessings rest on each of them, especially the good ladies, whose hands prepared this food. We ask this in the name of Christ.

C. L. HOLLOWAY, Chmn.
J. J. SANDERS, Vice-Chmn.
W. C. CLARK, Secretary.

John Kendrick is spending the week in Pinckard as relief agent at the A. C. L. station.

An 11-year-old runaway negro boy from Birmingham was recently picked up by Alabama highway patrolmen. He was carrying a tinny bag and a police whistle and said he used the whistle to hail drivers of trucks for a lift.

Done this 27th day of September, 1939. J. W. BROCK, Register.

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Special

For SATURDAY

100 pounds High Grade

Laying Mash...\$2.35

JUST ARRIVED

Car of Basic Slag

Austrian Winter Pea Seed

Oats and Rye

FRESH FALL

GARDEN SEED

Complete Line Poultry, Dairy

and Hog Pests

PARADICHO-

ROBENZENE

For Treating the Peach

Borer

BABY CHICKS

First Hatch October 12

To hatch each week as long

as there is a demand for

Book Your Order to be sure

of getting chicks when

wanted.

Supplies

Complete line of Poultry

Remedies.

Worm Capsules for Poultry

and Hogs.

Winter Pea Seed and Slag

may be bought on assignment

contract against soil conservation

check. See us for particulars.

COUNTRY

PRODUCE

We pay highest cash prices

for inferior eggs, hens

and fryers.

Organized for Service at

Low Cost

Elba Hatchery

FEED & SEED STORE

ELBA, ALABAMA

ANOTHER LIVE ONE

Mrs. J. H. Marler who lives on New Brockton, Route 1, was in town Tuesday and had another real live rattlesnake which he captured in his peanut field a few days ago. Mr. Marler has caught several rattlers besides other kinds of reptiles during the past year or so. During the summer he had a box almost full of live snakes, but stated Tuesday that he got tired of keeping them and killed them all.

Mrs. J. H. Marler, Miss Evelyn Alfred, Mrs. J. R. Oggs and Mrs. James Martin were visitors to Montgomery Tuesday.

Miss Sara Frances Cureton after a pleasant visit to Mrs. R. L. Martin has returned to her home in Ozark.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Portus, of Tuscaloosa, are spending some time in Elba with Mrs. W. B. Perdue and family.

Mrs. Lena Lee Walker and Miss Nell Walker, of Auburn, visited relatives and friends in Elba the first of the week.

News from the bedside of Mr. D. J. Brooks who is in an Atlanta hospital is that his condition remains the same.

Miss Elizabeth Rowe, of Montgomery, returned to her home Sunday after spending a week in Elba with her mother, Mrs. Betty Rowe.

Mrs. L. P. Mullins and little daughter, Patsy Lewis, and Mrs. F. F. Clark were visitors to Troy Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kendrick and Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Bryan visited the Florida coast during the week-end.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY!

LEGAL NOTICE

Kate Hinson, Complainant, vs. Selmon A. Hinson, Respondent.

In the Circuit Court of Coffee County, Alabama, in Equity, Elba Division.

Notice is hereby given to Selmon A. Hinson that a Bill of Complaint has been filed against you by Kate Hinson and that you are hereby required to answer, plead or demur to the said Bill within time allowed by law and failing therein a judgment by default will be issued against you.

Done this 27th day of September, 1939. J. W. BROCK, Register.

PLEASANT RIDGE
NEWS

Rev. Eliland of Kinston will preach Saturday night and Sunday at Brunson.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Goodson spent Thursday in Troy.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone and daughter, Gerry, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stone of Andalusia.

Mr. Robert Willis spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard Willis.

Mrs. Fannie Marler is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. W. C. McTyeire, Mrs. Roy Ellis, Mrs. Beatie Hutcheson, Mrs. Claude Dorsey, Mrs. Mose Haman, Mrs. Zetty Plourney, Mrs. C. E. Dorsey, Mrs. Thomas Ward, Miss Zula Row and the hostess, Mrs. F. H. Murphy.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Russ and Mrs. Frank Daniels spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Montgomery.

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BRIDGE CLUB MEETS WITH
MRS. MURPHY

Mrs. F. H. Murphy's lovely home on Davis Street was the scene of a delightful bridge party on Tuesday afternoon, when she entertained the members of her three table club.

Colleen and early fall flowers were combined in attractive arrangement in the living room and music room.

Proceeding the enjoyable preparations of bridge, the hostess served delicious afternoon refreshments of sandwiches, cookies and an iced fruit drink to the guests seated at the card tables.

Those playing were: Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. H. Jeter, Mrs. W. C. McTyeire, Mrs. Roy Ellis, Mrs. Beatie Hutcheson, Mrs. Claude Dorsey, Mrs. Mose Haman, Mrs. Zetty Plourney, Mrs. C. E. Dorsey, Mrs. Thomas Ward, Miss Zula Row and the hostess, Mrs. F. H. Murphy.

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How Will You Store Your Winter Food?

GROWING an extra amount of garden crops for home use during the winter will not help much unless care is taken in storing the foods for future use.

Here are a few general suggestions from W. A. Ruffin, extension horticulturist, on storing such crops as sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and onions:

1. Dig or gather crops to be stored before frost.
2. Don't allow them to be exposed to the sun, because burns will cause them to rot.
3. Don't try to save those that are cut, bruised or broken.
4. Handle carefully—"like they were eggs instead of rocks."

Green tomatoes may be kept several weeks if gathered and placed in market baskets and kept in smokehouse, side-room or barn where they won't freeze. They may be eaten as they mature and ripen. Where there is plenty of dry space, a good method is to pull up the vines which have unripe tomatoes still on them and store in a protected place like you do peppers.

In making an outdoor pit for Irish or sweet potatoes, the first step is to select a well-drained spot. Dig out a space about four inches deep, and large enough for your needs.

Line the bottom with a thin coating of straw or dry grass, and pile the potatoes on this.

Next put on a layer of straw about four inches deep and cover with two or three inches of clay or heavy soil.

There are several ways of ventilating the hill. One of the most popular ways is to make a board ventilator running from the middle of the pile up through the covering. If this is done, care should be taken to cover the top so that the warm air can escape, and at the same time protect the potatoes against rain.

Some have found that a good ventilator can be made by turning a field crate or orange box upside down over the hill, and piling the top covering around it. If this is done, an old piece of metal roofing can be nailed on in such a way as to keep rain out.

If you plan to use some of the potatoes in early winter, it is a good practice to have more than one hill.

What Is Your Opinion?

What is the most beneficial result of the AAA program to date?

This question was the theme of a questionnaire sent out recently by A. W. Jones, AAA officer for Alabama.

The answers of Alabama farmers indicate that they place the long-term soil building benefits first. The encouragement given to erosion control programs and the planting of cover crops will continue to show results which will be beneficial to every man, woman and child in the State. The soil is Alabama's greatest and most important resource.

The AAA's part in encouraging diversified farming and livestock production was listed second in importance. Third was the better cooperative spirit among farmers and the influence of the AAA in providing ways for Alabama farmers to "work together."



MISS ILA SIRCAR

How To Build A Good Reputation

"You can judge a man by his woodpile."

Have you ever heard it said that a man's woodpile in the fall is the best indication of his character? In most cases, it is true that the man who cuts his wood in October and early November has foresight and is the type of individual who plans for the future.

On the other hand, the type of fellow who waits until just before dinner time and then tries to cut enough wood for the kitchen stove is apt to be hazy. In the end, of course, he has to do more work, and often complains that his meals are not on time.

It's not easy to cut wood any time, but it's a lot harder in the wet, cold days of December. And the price is soggy wood and wet feet.

Cutting an ample supply now is a good way to keep up your reputation with your neighbors and to save time and trouble later on.

Builds Bank Balance

Many Lee of the Marion 4-H Club used part of his bank account to make a trip to the World's Fair in New York. He considered the trip an educational investment.

Building the bank account was also part of his education, since Manly earned his money on beef cattle projects. Last year he bought a 600-pound steer at seven cents a pound, and his feed bill for fattening the steer was \$22.00 making the total cost \$64.10.

At the Montgomery Fat Stock Show this calf weighed 1040 pounds and brought \$111.78. He has already started his project for next year, having bought two calves for feeding which he expects to have in top condition for the show next spring.

Permanent Pastures

T. E. Pope, Dixon's Mill, has three acres of pasture series now in its third growing season, and has already had two cuttings of hay this year. He has cut over six tons, and except for the cost of harvesting the field has had practically no expense.

Mr. Pope also has three acres of kudzu in its third growing season and has been using it for temporary grazing. He put two cows on the patch June 1, and has added six head of horses and mules since that date.

Visiting Mission Worker From India Takes A Look At Alabama, And Tells About Native Land

(Note: Miss Sircar, who is a native of India and a leader in the Christian movement in India, came to the United States eight months ago to attend a series of world-wide missionary conferences. She was featured in *Time* magazine recently along with other delegates from various countries. She prepared the following article especially for this month.)

By Ila Sircar
Leader, Christian Student Movement in India

YOU Americans are a cultured people but it appears that you know it too well—or so it seems to the casual visitor. There seems to be a tendency to forget that, after all, the fundamentals of American culture have been brought from all the countries of the world. Your language, your art, your literature, your system of mathematics and so on have been imported from Europe, and some of them go back to the civilizations of Egypt, India, China. It is true that you have changed these cultures and have in turn given the world some things which are typically American, the mass production system, the democratic system of government and "swing" music.

When I came to America some eight months ago, I wanted to study the American system, believing that you have done many things which we can use to advantage in India. Since then I have visited over 20 states and have been studying agricultural, rural problems and economics among other things. The main reason for my coming was to take part in a church conference, and my other studies were related to religious work. In India we look upon Christianity not only as a religion, but as a great force for reconstructing our country and raising the level of human welfare. We have a student Christian movement or organization with 6,000 student members. Anyone who is a student of higher education in India may become a member of the movement which is designed to furnish leadership and education for building a greater and more prosperous India.

We are training leaders in our schools and during their vacations these students go out into small villages to take charge of vocational training. You know that Mahatma Gandhi, India's national leader, has been intensely interested in developing simple home industries among our people so that they will not have to depend upon imports from other nations. Weaving, spinning, making of cloth and implements, growth of food crops and improvement of living conditions through sanitation and better diet are being emphasized. We are aiming for a live-at-home program which is very much like the program of our agricultural workers in Alabama.

You in Alabama would consider Indian education as rather odd. It takes five years for a primary education; three additional years for a "middle class" education; two additional years for a high school education. In spite of the fact that India has 27 different languages and 200 different dialects, most of our teaching is in the English language. Only about 10 percent of the people in India are literate, while I understand that about 90 percent of the people in Alabama are literate. Practically all of our schools are either mission schools supported by various church denominations or private schools, and we have

no public schools which could be compared to those in Alabama.

Most of our farmers are tenants who live on the vast estates of the maharajas. Our land is still fertile and some crops can be grown the year round. In some areas the summer rains last for as long as three months, and crops must be rotated because of the seasons. The climate varies from cold regions where snow stays on the ground a good part of the year to the hot, humid sections where snow is unknown. As in Alabama, there is a great deal of land which is too hilly for farming.

What do I think of America? I think that America has the truest democracy of any country, but I don't think that your people can afford to rest on their laurels. I believe your democratic form of government will be preserved only if you can find the means to make it possible for the lower income families to lift themselves to a higher standard of living. Your government seems to be doing a great deal in this connection today.

There are many things to surprise the outsider. For instance the thousands of "beauty shops" which are scattered over the nation and may be found in every village. At first it seemed so expensive and so useless, and it appeared to make all women look alike. Later I began to see that because of this country's abundance, the "beauty culture" business helped to provide employment for a great many people and put more money in circulation. And it does make American women prettier!

One thing which is hard for the visitor from India to understand is the temperance of the people. You never want to be alone, but must be moving every minute, rushing through life with never a chance to sit down and study. Never a chance to "look inward," to meditate, to arrive at a philosophy of life. Self-examination and meditation seem indispensable to the people of India, and especially their leaders. Frequently they will shut themselves away from the world for days at a time.

Even in church I have noticed that Americans like to talk, to rush and to remain tense. Wouldn't it be better to relax, get away from the rush and excitement and live and think about yourself, your welfare, your relations with your neighbors, your emotions and your spiritual outlook? I believe that this approach to life is one thing that India could give to America.

Pasture Saves Work

One of spots which caught the eye of the farmers, bankers and business men during the recent annual Marengo County tour was a six-acre pasture on the farm of Miss Reba Lewis, near Dixon's Mills. The pasture was improved by contour furrowing, and the planting of mixed Dalis grass and common lespedeza with 200 pounds of 10 percent superphosphate per acre.

The farm also has five acres of kudzu used for temporary grazing and one acre which was cut as a demonstration during the tour. The pastures on the farm were planned to hold terraces and to cut down on the unnecessary labor and annual planting.

Five Alabama Parks Beckon Fall Visitors

By W. C. LUNSFORD
Chief, Parks Division, Alabama Department of Conservation

UNDER the present-day economic and social system, a proper use of leisure time presents an ever-increasing and important problem. With a shorter working day and vacations with pay, industrial and office workers find additional time on their hands. Many farm people are taking advantage of modern farm machinery and other labor-saving devices, and there are certain seasons during the year when the family can "take the week-end off."

Spare time may be employed in worthy recreational enterprises or it may be wasted in idleness. There is an opportunity for improvement of mind and body through the medium of outdoor recreation, the pursuit of mental hobbies and the creation of artistic and useful handicrafts. On the other hand, there is danger of slipping into crime and useless or harmful habits because of the new freedom.

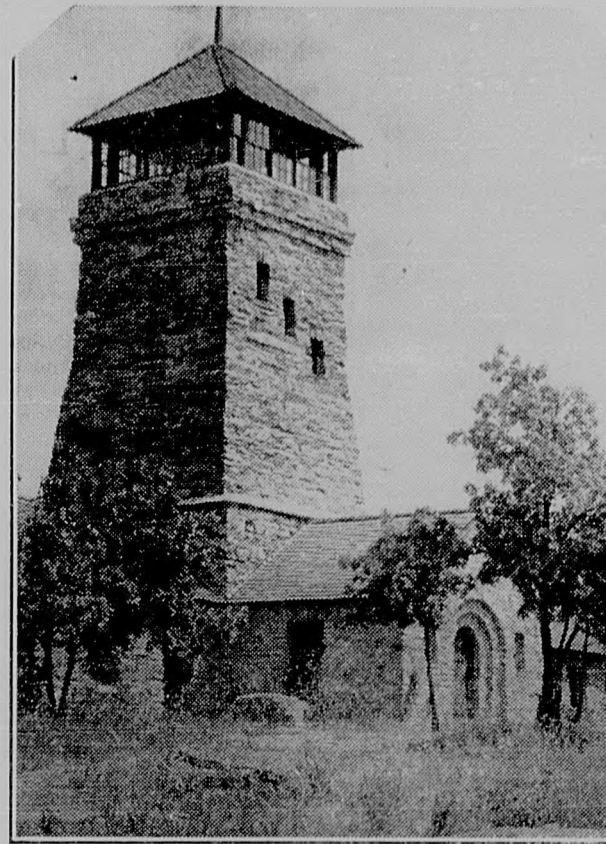
Alabama, through its division of state parks, realizes the importance of providing people with recreation grounds and facilities for using spare time in ways that are interesting and wholesome. Beginning in 1933, the State began acquiring areas in widely separated sections for development as public parks. With the assistance of the National Parks Service and the CCC, the areas have been developed throughout the years. Some are completed, others are progressing, and in some areas little has been accomplished.

Early this year the parks division and the conservation department selected five outstanding parks to be completed and opened for the public during the spring and summer of 1939. Instead of dividing the limited resources among the 14 areas then under development, it was decided to concentrate on five outstanding sites and develop them completely for the use of the public. During the early spring months this year the parks division, by concentrating its energies and "stretching" its dollars, managed to open five parks. At the same time an effort was made to acquaint the public with the vast opportunities at our doors through publicity in the newspapers and illustrated folders.

The latter, which were widely distributed, proved to be extremely valuable in giving specific information to thousands of persons about the vacation facilities in our own State.

The spring and summer of 1939 have proved that our objectives are worthy, and that the people of the State are appreciating the value of properly equipped and developed recreational grounds. There has been a heavy demand for the overnight cabins, and swimming pools, picnic grounds, hiking trails, and play fields which have been in constant use.

Our five parks operated this year offered every type of climate, scenery and recreation, from the top of Cheaha Mountain, 2,400 feet above sea level, to Gulf State Park, on the sandy shores of Baldwin County overlooking the beautiful Gulf of Mexico. The State owns in all 14 park sites, and we hope to be able to open additional areas next year and provide wider facilities. This, of course, will depend upon the availability



of funds in the future.

The convenient locations of our parks makes them easily available to farm families. They provide opportunity for the people of various sections of the State to meet, and for the rural and the city dwellers to mingle with each other. Thus, in addition to recreation, they should serve to build understanding among the various regions of the State and among people from various walks of life.

It is the desire of the State Conservation Department to encourage rural people in the vicinity of the State parks to feel that the park is an integral part of their locality, and a community asset in which they should take pride, doing everything possible to support the park and enjoying to the fullest the opportunities that the park offers.

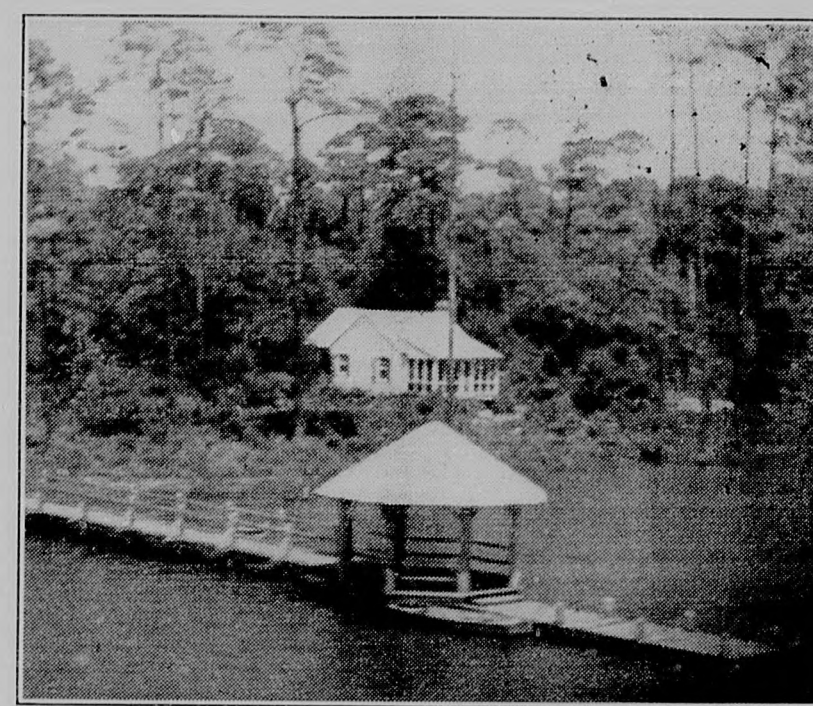
Home demonstration and 4-H club groups, church organizations, school groups and other parties, as well as families, will find facilities available either for week-end outings or afternoon picnics and barbecues. Alabama's woods in the fall of the year make an ideal setting for such outings.

Briefly, I would like to tell you something about our parks—where they are, what you may expect to find there and how little it costs to enjoy a vacation in them. The names and location of the parks are:

Monte Sano, in Madison County.
DeSoto, in DeKalb and Cherokee counties.
Cheaha, in Clay, Talladega and Cleburne counties.
Chewacla, in Lee County.
Gulf State Park, in Baldwin County.

In these parks there are a total of 57 overnight cabins with a maximum capacity of 209 persons. The cabins, built of stone or wood, are fully equipped to meet all the needs of vacationists, including furniture, stoves, ice-boxes, dishes, kitchen utensils and even towels. Some of the cabins may be rented for as low as \$9.00 a week.

Mountain views are magnificent at Monte Sano, Cheaha and DeSoto, and many declare the scenery unexcelled by anything in the mountains of the Carolinas. Good roads lead to the crests of the mountains in the parks and thousands of motorists have enjoyed the drives this season. For those who prefer mountain air and the invigorating



Scenes from Alabama's beautiful state parks which have opened their gates to families, farm clubs, religious organizations and other groups who seek natural surroundings for outings. Upper right, picnicer tends steak cooking over outdoor grill at Monte Sano State Park near Huntsville; upper left, observation tower atop Cheaha Mountain, center of Cheaha Park which is in Clay, Talladega and Cleburne counties; above, cottage and pier at Gulf State Park located on the southern tip of Baldwin County. (Photos by Roy Marcano)

freshness of repose and rest above the clouds, the three mountains parks offer all that is to be desired. In addition to the man-made accommodations in these areas, all of the glorious things that nature has put there have been preserved for the enjoyment of the people.

Another type of climate and recreational opportunity is offered in east central Alabama, at Chewacla State Park, a part of which lies in the so-called fall line separating the Piedmont plateau from the coastal plain. This is a popular resort with a beautiful impounded lake of 28 acres above a picturesque waterfall.

Gulf State Park, on the southern shores of Baldwin County, bids fair to become one of the most popular seashore resorts on the entire gulf coast. The 16 cabins and duplex apartments there have been occupied continuously throughout the season and one must make reservations in advance to secure

accommodations. There are three fresh water lakes in the park, nearly a mile of pure white beach, a bathhouse, restaurant and dancing pavilion, as well as boats for fishing and rowing, bathing piers and other facilities.

Mound State Monument, where the burials of prehistorical civilization are preserved, is another important link in the state park and monument system. Although there are no overnight cabins there, the rare archaeological treasures are attracting many persons from all over the country.

To all rural people of the State of Alabama, the Parks Division extends a cordial invitation to visit the parks and learn of the opportunities for enjoying leisure time. For individuals and groups interested in more specific information, the parks division has prepared descriptive material which may be had for the asking.

POOR ORIGINAL

Humanity's Long Drive Against Intolerable Working Conditions Continues, But Farmer Overlooked

By P. O. DAVIS, Director,
Alabama Extension Service

By retrospection we see that humanity from as far back as we have history—about 5,000 years—has sought and worked to get rid of intolerable conditions. When, for example, their food was intolerable they studied and worked until they had better food. Likewise they found that living in caves was intolerable and by a long process of trial and error they learned how to build comfortable homes.

In the same way human beings have removed intolerable conditions from the buildings in which they work. An example of human skill in erecting buildings is the Empire State Building in New York City which is 102 stories (1,250 feet) high. It is no more comfortable than many other office buildings but it is the acme in height of office buildings to date, and it is in this respect our greatest achievement above the cave.

To appreciate how far we have traveled in removing intolerable conditions from labor we have only to look back at working conditions in England less than 100 years ago when children worked in mines from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M. for very low wages. Older children worked from 3 A. M. to 6 P. M. Women crawled on all fours to haul tubs of coal. An English Royal Commission reported that in 1842 girls and women worked in mines like men. They were "less than half clothed, and worked alongside men who were stark naked," said the report.

And advocates of change were denounced, as is usual. Agitation for a 10-hour law was bitterly resisted and it was argued that the one thing necessary to economic salvation was to give capital as free a hand as possible.

Early in the history of the United States the stock corporation was developed. Where formerly one person had to put up the money to build a small factory or shop, the corporation made possible the joining together of hundreds of individuals in building and operating manufacturing and merchandising concerns. Along with this came certain safeguards to protect our "infant industries," and these safeguards were designed to remove the intolerable and to make it possible for American industry to compete successfully with industry in other nations. This system, together with an abundance of human and natural resources, made it possible for the United States to become the most successful industrial nation in the world.

But this was not true for labor. In fact, it was not until 1933 that Congress declared itself as having found in industry "labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general welfare of workers."

Here in Alabama there were examples of the conditions declared by Congress. One mill, to illustrate, was working its employees 50 to 60 hours per

week and paying \$3.50 per week. Such a condition was not only intolerable but detrimental to society in every good way.

To remove such intolerable conditions wherever this existed Congress passed the Wage and Hour Law in 1938. It was not, however, the intention of Congress as I interpret it to enact a law for fixing prices of labor but rather to remove intolerable conditions and enable employer and employee to work together for mutual welfare. Without a law for eliminating conditions which were intolerable as to wages, ages, and hours this was almost impossible.

The reader will observe that both industry and labor have had to work from the intolerable to the tolerable, or from bad to good. With agriculture, however, the reverse was true.

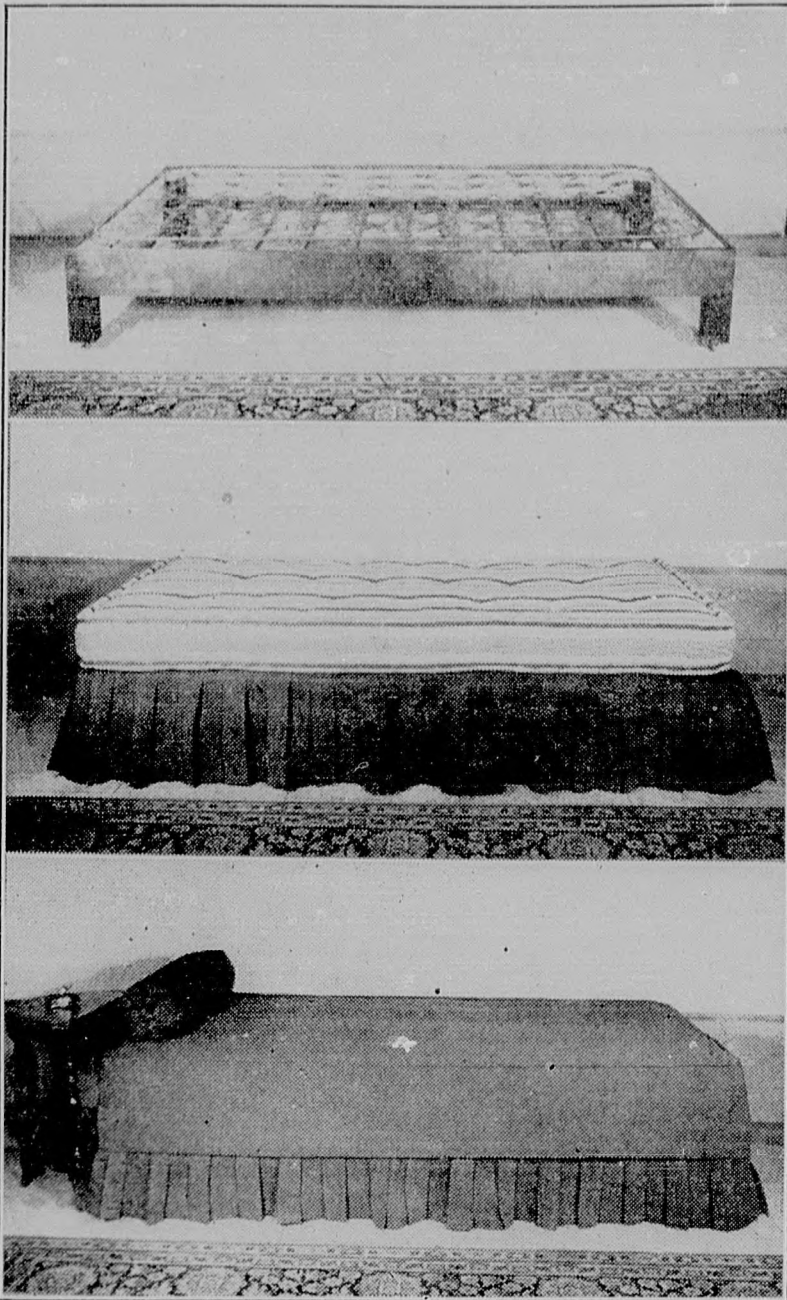
Good conditions existed on farms as long as agriculture fed, clothed, and housed those who were engaged in it. As farmers changed from supplying themselves to the production of products to sell for cash with which to buy what they needed they encountered along the way more and more economic problems. Their purchasing power declined until farmers, who constitute the backbone of any strong nation, found themselves in an intolerable condition. It became acute between 1920 and 1930. It was intolerable in that there existed and still exists on tens of thousands of farms "conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and the general welfare of workers," to quote the labor act.

To help correct this Congress, in 1933, enacted our first agricultural adjustment act. Several more agricultural acts have followed, each having for a major objective the removal of intolerable conditions on the farms of the United States. These laws, of course, are not automatic but with good administration and cooperation of farmers great good is accomplished. Much more, however, remains to be done because intolerable conditions are yet with us in a big way. It should be observed that none of these laws have sought to fix prices of farm products. Instead they have sought to put a sound bottom under prices to hold the product above the intolerable level. This has been done through loans such as the cotton loan, parity payments, diversion payments, etc.

But our loans on cotton and all other benefits of the AAA program are not enough to lift farm wages in Alabama up to one dollar per day as an average. In cotton fields many work for no more than five cents an hour which is only one-sixth of the minimum fixed by the Wage and Hour Law for workers in industry or engaged in commerce. There is no minimum wage for farm workers.

As long as this huge disparity in labor income exists I doubt if we will ever be able to remove all of the intolerable conditions from agriculture.

The key to it all, of course, is the federal government, because federal laws are required. This is why it is so vital for farmers to be able and effectively represented on all governmental matters. Unless they are so represented conditions which are intolerable for others will be corrected at the expense of those



Here are the three steps in making an extra day bed for the living room or bedroom. Top, springs mounted on home-made base. Center, mattress on base which has been covered to give an attractive appearance. Bottom, the final product—a piece of furniture that would add to any home.

Women's Clubs Planning For Extra Bed Campaign

An extra day bed or a studio couch is the goal of many Alabama home demonstration club women this fall. These extra beds are to be used to make the living room more livable where crowded living conditions make it impossible for all of the family to sleep in bedrooms. Or they may be used to provide a guest bedroom for the home.

The 40 pounds of cotton needed will be grown at home and the labor for building these beds will be given at home also. In addition to the materials and labor, the cost of extra beds will vary from \$5.00 to \$8.00 according to the quality of material used in the frame, springs, ticking and upholstery.

who live and work upon farms.

By law, by our own efforts, and by every other available means I am in favor of continuing our war on intolerable conditions as they affect human beings on farms, in factories, in mines, in offices, in homes, and in their daily living.

Though farm population has changed little during the last 40 years, farmers are providing abundance for a city population that has increased more than two-thirds during the same period.



Building and protecting Alabama's soil with cover crops, pastures and hay fields is a year-round job, but one that pays big dividends. Upper left, a simple type of alfalfa seeder being used on the J. Todd Dale farm, Greensboro. J. Frank Baker and son, Rt. 1, Montevallo, are discussing a fine crop of vetch with County Agent A. A. Lauderdale, upper right. Lower left, S. W. May, Saverreville, weighs Austrian winter pea growth. Right, results—corn on left followed Austrian peas, cornland on right had none.

Farm Records Show Cover Crops Increase Acre Yields

THE value of winter legumes in Alabama is not a theory but a fact. Experiences of farmers over periods of from 10 to 26 years have demonstrated that growing winter legumes pays as big dividends for the money and labor as almost any other farm practice.

L. O. Brackeen has collected some "case histories" of Alabama farmers who have had experience with cover crops. In an article which appeared in a recent issue of The Progressive Farmer, Mr. Brackeen cites the records of the following Alabama farmers:

Fifteen years ago John T. McEwen, Shelby County, Ala., planted one and one-half acres of vetch and followed it with corn. The following fall he harvested 934 bushels of corn from the one and one-half acres. Since that time he has increased his plantings until he is now growing 25 to 27 acres annually on his 66 acres of cultivatable land. Mr. McEwen seldom follows legumes with cotton but he has found that his yields are materially increased by planting cotton the second spring after legumes are turned.

The Results:

	Corn	Cotton
Before	10 to 15 bu.	1/2 bale
After	50 to 60 bu.	1 bale

 Mr. McEwen utilizes his extra corn to feed 150 hens, using cornmeal and 28 per cent supplement.

J. E. Hawkins, Jefferson County, Ala., has more than doubled his production

of corn, cotton, and truck crops and has cut his fertilizer bill more than half per acre through the use of winter legumes, reports J. L. Liles, county agent.

Mr. Hawkins began sowing vetch in 1923. At present about 50 of his 100 acres of cultivated land are planted in vetch each fall.

The Results:

	Corn	Cotton
Before	20 bu.	1/2 bale
After	40 to 50 bu.	bale or more

 He usually plants his cotton after vetch, using only phosphate and potash in the fertilizer.

Planting one pound of vetch in the garden in 1916 started D. C. Sims, Chambers County, Ala., to growing winter legumes. He now averages 60 acres each year.

The Results:

	Corn	Cotton
Before	12-15 bu.	175 lbs. lint
After	30-35 bu.	375 lbs. lint

 Mr. Sims usually plants corn after legumes without fertilizer. Occasionally he follows legumes with cotton and fertilizes the cotton with 400 to 500 pounds of 3-4-5. The second year, following about a bale per acre by using 500 to 600 pounds of 6-8-4.

"His increased corn, hay, and oat yields have not only encouraged but have necessitated livestock and poultry," says H. F. McQueen, county agent. Mr. Sims has 500 laying hens, five mares

with six colts, 50 head of registered Jersey cattle three purebred hogs, and 10 other hogs for home use.

"If each farmer would follow all his cotton with winter legumes he would materially increase his corn and cotton yields," says J. N. Dennis, successful farmer of Chilton County, Ala., who has been growing winter legumes since 1913. He now plants from 50 to 100 acres of vetch, crimson clover, and Austrian winter peas on his 300 acres of cultivatable land each year.

The Results:

	Corn	Cotton
Before	12 1/2 bu.	1/2 bale
After	35 bu.	600 lbs.

 R. S. Golightly, Etowah County, is one Alabama farmer who plants his entire 80 acres of cultivatable land to winter legumes every year.

The Results:

	Corn	Cotton
Before	12 1/2 bu.	1/2 bale
After	35 bu.	600 lbs.

 He averaged 40 bushels of corn without fertilizer and 1 and one-quarter bales of cotton per acre with 250 pounds of 4-10-7. Before he started planting legumes in 1925 he produced 15 to 20 bushels of corn and one-half bale of cotton per acre.

He uses his extra corn in feeding 300 to 500 hens, 10 hogs, six cows. Last spring Mr. Golightly harvested 800 pounds of seed from three acres of crimson clover. Planted in cotton mid-dies, the clover was fertilized with 100 pounds of triple superphosphate and 200 pounds of lime.

The Results:

	Corn	Cotton
Before	20 bu.	1/2 bale
After	40 bu.	1 bale

 He does not fertilize corn, following

Florida Farmer Tells Why He Believes Livestock Program Would Benefit This State

By T. J. MORRISON

Laurel Hill, Florida, Farmer

WE Southern farmers are still depending on King Cotton to a certain extent, but we are turning more and more to other sources of income and where our efforts were once directed toward cotton alone we are now finding that it does not pay to put all our eggs in one basket.

This change may be attributed, first to persistent information handed out by the county agents, teachers of agriculture, supervisors, extension specialists, farm publications and the newspapers; second to the practical experience of many who "held on" as long as they could and then had to take up new ways.

The "new way," or diversified farming, has given livestock an important place in the picture. I believe that the farm-income level of Alabama would take an upward curve if more farmers could be led away from the time-honored, one-cash-crop system. There are so many factors over which we have no control, such as consumer demand, weather conditions, pestilence, etc., that it is risky to concentrate on one crop to the extent of neglecting other possible sources of income. Those who do this year in and year out find that their income is low and their farms are decreasing in value.

In connection with this thought, it might be suggested that by careful management livestock insures an income,

even in the off-season. Every farmer who has gone into livestock raising on a sound basis knows that he can look forward to having something to sell the year-round.

Another advantage in livestock farming is that many products from the field and garden are not always marketable, due either to lack of demand or quality. This surplus might be wasted were it not for livestock. Then there is nothing that improves the fertility of the soil more economically and more satisfactorily than natural manure from farm animals. This by-product alone, if handled properly, almost justifies the keeping of stock.

Still another value lies in the fact that the care of livestock provides year-round employment. This is particularly important to those of us who must find profitable employment for those who depend upon us for continuous income.

Finally, there is another definite value in livestock that cannot be counted in dollars and cents, but which should not be overlooked. That is the genuine pleasure it affords those who love and care for animals. Just to see them grow and develop into prize-winning specimens as a result of your own management; to hear the lowing of a cow, the bawling of a calf, or even the grunt of a sow and the squeals of her suckling pig; to listen to the contented munching of hay and grain at night; to know them by name. All of this is a pleasure; it makes a man feel that he is really living.

Cooperative Plan Pays Farmers of Reform Well

CONCENTRATING on quality instead of quantity in cotton production has paid big dividends in the Reform community. The active cooperation of farmers, through their Reform Cotton Improvement Association, has made possible an estimated \$50,000 to \$75,000 yearly increase in income for the growers who have been participating.

The movement in Reform began back in 1928 when samplings from 1500 bales were sent to the classing bureau in Atlanta for grading. It was found that 97 percent of the samples pulled 29/32 of an inch or less—a third of them ran only 13/16 of an inch. Only two bales out of the lot pulled one inch or better.

As a result of this study, L. J. Lovell, teacher of vocational agriculture, began a study of various communities in the cotton states which had successfully improved their cotton grades. With the cooperation of E. S. Richards, manager of a local gin, and students in vocational high school and night classes, several hundred pounds of improved seed were purchased the first year. Following this first experiment various types of seed were tried, and the results convinced farmers that the effort was worthwhile.

At present 95 percent of all the cotton in the community is Stoneville No. 5. This spring the farmers who are members of the Reform Cotton Improvement Association, with the assistance of Mr.

Howell and E. L. Lowder, county agent, purchased 300 bushels of Stoneville No. 5 direct from the breeders. This fall the gin has continued its practice of holding special gin days to make it possible for cooperating farmers to get first-class seed.

Last year samples from 857 bales were sent to Atlanta for grading, and the results showed that the community had reversed its previous record. Eighty-six per cent of the samples pulled one inch or better. Of the total, 130 bales pulled 1 1/16 inches or better. That is some record for a community which 12 years before produced only two bales of better than an inch out of 1,500 samples.

"There are scores of other communities which could do as well," Mr. Howell believes. He attributes the success of the Cotton Improvement Association "first of all to the farmers of the community who have supported the program through thick and thin." The cooperation of the local gin in buying new seed stock, in aiding farmers in financing the purchase of one-variety seed during the early years and in holding special gin days has also been a big factor, Mr. Howell comments.

"The experiences of this community demonstrates what can be accomplished when farmers, ginners, county agents and vocational agricultural teachers concentrate on a desired goal," he concludes.

Jacks make it possible to raise work-

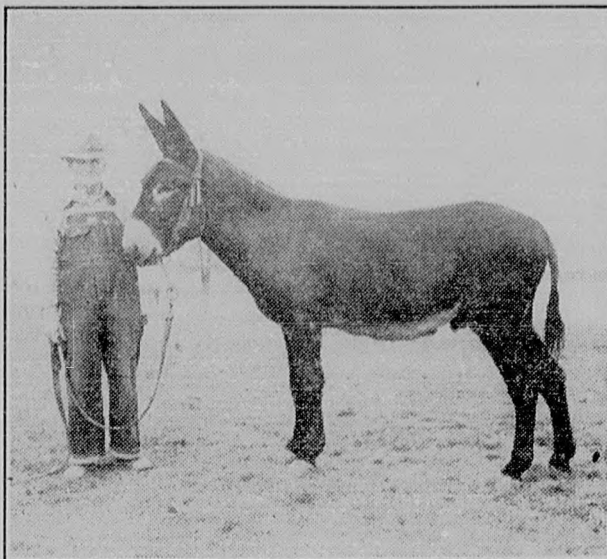
stock in Alabama. J.

W. Pearson is holding

this one which is

owned by W. J. Bailey,

Montevallo.



You Can Get Rid of Weevil Crop Easily

WHAT sort of weevil crop are you expecting this year? If you are an "average" farmer, you are donating one bushel of corn out of every 15 to the weevils, rats and other nuisances. In addition you will find that the corn you had planned to take to the grist mill during the winter or to save for seed for next year is of poor quality.

This loss can be prevented by improving your crib and following a simple, cheap treatment. When building a new crib, use materials as near rat and weevil proof as possible.

Whether your crib is a new one or an old one, however, it is possible to treat your corn in a way that will cut down on or eliminate unnecessary losses. W. A. Ruffin, extension entomologist, outlines the following steps:

Corn should be harvested as soon as it matures and has had time to dry out. Leaving it on the stalk until December results in unnecessary losses from insects, birds and the weather. The treatment should begin a week or ten days after the corn is harvested if possible. It is not necessary to shuck the corn before treating.

If possible make permanent repairs to the storage space you plan to use.

Before beginning the treatment, line the inside of the crib or barn space with heavy building paper, felt, or tongue-grooved lumber. Many farmers use paste-board boxes or clay and water for this purpose, being careful to cover all openings up to the top of the corn pile. It is also important that all cracks in the floor be covered to prevent escape of the gas.

Buy a commercial grade of high life or carbon disulfide which is cheaper than the grade usually carried by drug stores. One gallon will treat 200 bushels of corn at a cost of about one-half cent per bushel.

Expose the high life in open, shallow containers on top of the corn or pour directly on the top of the pile. The fumes from the high life are heavy and will settle down through the pile.

If the top of the crib is open, place burlap sacks over the corn so that the gases will not blow away.

Corn should be fumigated when the temperature is about 70 degrees Fahrenheit or above. It should continue for 48

hours. Then the crib should be opened

and aired. In central and south Alabama the treatment should be repeated in the early spring.

Treating corn or field peas with high life does not affect its use for meal, feed or seed.

BEWARE: High life is so inflammable as gasoline. A burning cigarette around high life fumes will cause an explosion.

Making Home More Liveable

It isn't necessary for homemakers "to wait until they can redecorate the whole house from top to bottom" before improving the home and making it more liveable. Almost any day it is possible to find something that will improve the home, some little detail that will add to the comfort or convenience of the place. This reminder from Nell Pickens, extension service management specialist.

"Keeping a house is a lot like keeping a budget—there's so much to do and just so many hours to do it in," says Miss Pickens. "Right now, when the fall is creeping into the air many of you homemakers will probably catch the fall cleaning fever."

There are always a great many duties that must be attended to, summer clothes to be cleaned and stored; blankets, quilts and winter clothes to be sunned and aired. "But while you're doing all these necessary jobs on fall cleaning schedule, why not do something to the house, itself?" she asks, and follows up with these suggestions:

Why not move the furniture around? It gives the place a new appearance, and will also keep that worn place on the rug from going completely through.

Right now is also a good time to put that extra cabinet in the bathroom, or that set of shelves in the closet.

Perhaps the wood box needs new legs, or the hooks are too high for the children to put away their clothes.

How about making a resolution to do what seems impossible—remove spots on clothes and other articles as soon as they appear, wax or oil furniture frequently, clean upholstery regularly, keep bureau, closets and cupboards in order at all times.

Then there are any number of things that can be done now and will save time later on.

Dave McIntosh Gets More Progressive as Years Go By

By F. C. TURNER

Assistant County Agent, Wilcox County

AROUND Camden, county seat of Wilcox, D. M. McIntosh is a familiar figure. On the days when he has ridden his big red mare into town—he disdains the automobile and has never owned one—he may be seen on the courthouse square "talking things over" with the horse traders who make that place their headquarters.

At 76, "Mr. Dave" is still vigorous and says he doesn't feel "a day over 40 and still has a perfect set of teeth." Livestock, first his horse and then his cattle, are his hobbies. Around town it is generally known that Mr. McIntosh has a standing offer of a half-grown cow to the man or boy who can catch and hold one of his Aberdeen Angus yearlings at the age of five months. At this writing, he has never been called upon to make the offer good and those who know how much pep those yearlings have are not expecting him to lose anything on the wager.

In 1908, when his father died, Mr. McIntosh left the State Convict Department where he had been employed for a number of years to "go back and take over the family farm." At that time the farm had been "run down" through continuous planting of cotton, corn, and sugar cane. Whenever the cropped land had become so poor that it was unprofitable to plant it, the practice had been to clear another section.

For a number of years Mr. McIntosh made no drastic changes in the methods that had been employed, but in time he began to see that he was "getting nowhere fast." Today he has one of the best set-ups in the section, and his 1600-acre farm was selected for TVA demonstration work in 1935. In the intervening years, he has been following a program of experimentation—repeating his successes and eliminating his failures.

This "Uncle Dave" has not become "old-fashioned" in his farming methods, but has grown more and more progressive as the years have gone by, and today is setting an example which can be followed successfully by younger men.

peze, and some white Dutch and hop clover. Only two acres of pasture for each head of livestock are needed where five were formerly required.

A glance over his record for the past five years shows:

From no cover crop in 1935, to 40 acres in 1939.

Twenty acres of kudzu for erosion control and pasture where there had been none.

Two hundred acres of cultivated land trenched.

All 1600 acres of land ditched where only 400 had been properly drained.

In carrying out this program, "Mr. Dave" has tried to make the most of all his resources—land, workstock, and farm labor, including his own. "There have been few days, even during the winter, when I felt free to stay indoors," he says. He also tries to regulate the farm work to provide year-round employment for labor. He believes in the virtues of mule power for plowing and harvesting.

For the future, this veteran farmer has plans for developing livestock production and in addition to his cattle will continue to add brood mares for raising his own workstock. By keeping his stock on corn land during the winter and feeding cottonseed meal and by planting cover crops, he has succeeded in raising corn yield from between five and ten bushels to the acre to 35 bushels to the acre. He plans to plant more winter cover crops and to make use of an additional amount of manure for the fertilization of summer legumes. Selective breeding of cattle, the laying out of more terraces and more effective up-keep of farm machinery are also included in his program for continued development.

This "Uncle Dave" has not become "old-fashioned" in his farming methods, but has grown more and more progressive as the years have gone by, and today is setting an example which can be followed successfully by younger men.

Calf-Raising Plan

Several Alabama livestock breeders have agreed to let farmers or 4-H club boys have two bull calves to produce on the halves. The farmer or 4-H club boy agrees to return one of the calves at eight months of age. Breeders agreeing to do this include Spring Lake Farm, Birmingham; Louis Ursy, Attalla; A. G. Rankin, Gallion; and W. H. Nail, Greenville.

Robert Beasley, dairyman of Andalusia, has worked out a plan for furnishing farmers with young calves to raise on the halves. When the calves are about seven days old he lets the farmers have them with the understanding that they will return one-half the females at twelve months of age. Mrs. Theima Brown, Florida, R. 1, is now producing about 15 calves while James Radford, Andalusia, R. 6, is producing about eight calves under this arrangement.

Leading authorities on America's social and economic problems believe that the future of the nation lies in "village-centered farm communities." They see in the cross-roads community, the advantages of a group of farm families enjoying wholesome rural life but with all of the advantages which modern invention can provide.



Community planning conferences are proving popular in Tallapoosa County. Pictured above is a group of leaders who met recently at Sandy Creek to discuss community needs and plan for programs. Beginning on the left and reading clockwise around the table, they are: Mrs. Bruce Henderson, president of Sandy Creek Club; Mrs. C. B. Henderson, member Pine Grove Club; Miss Maude Clark, home demonstration agent; J. P. Robinson, Soil Conservation Service; J. H. Wright, county supervisor, Farm Security Administration; L. M. Langley, member of Sandy Creek Club; F. N. Farrington, county agent; J. W. Prather, member of Sandy Creek Club, and E. M. Langley, president of Tallapoosa County Farm Bureau.

Cold Storage Plants Get State Farmers' Attention

By JOHN L. LILES, JR., Extension Economist

SINCE the opening of three cold storage plants in Alabama—at Tuskegee, Crossville and Holtville—there has been widespread interest among the farm people of Alabama in the erection of locker plants. Farmers are interested in knowing how these plants operate, what their advantages and disadvantages are and the costs of using them. Quick-freezing cold storage locker plants provide rooms with three different temperatures. The animal carcass is placed in a cooling room held at 35 degrees until all of the body heat has been dissipated. From there it is moved into an ageing room to remain two or three weeks. Then the carcass is taken to the processing room where it is cut into steaks, chops or ground. These individual cuts are then quick-frozen at 20 degrees below zero and placed in individual lockers assigned to the patron. Fruits and vegetables are processed, quick-frozen and placed in the locker. The locker room is held near zero.

Quite naturally we would like to know the advantages and disadvantages of these refrigeration plants. To their credit are the facts that (1) locker storage permits more latitude in selecting the time of butchering and (2) animals can be killed when they attain the most efficient weight. Yet there are disadvantages in that (1) due to the expense of transportation and inconvenience to the user the area which can be efficiently served by a quick-freeze plant is rather small and (2) lack of home refrigeration limits the efficient use of a locker.

What will be the cost of using a locker plant provided there is one near by? A locker which will hold about 265 pounds of meat will rent from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per year. Processing fees for cutting, wrapping, grinding, and freezing will cost about two cents per pound. Thus if 500 pounds of meat were placed in a locker during the year the total cost

above the cost of a dressed carcass. Salt curing is done mostly on a weight basis, although many plants rent salt bins by the year.

Some are interested in knowing how much a locker plant would cost to build. If the plant is to be a separate business then the construction of a 200 locker plant would cost approximately \$7,500.00 and a 300 locker plant about \$10,000.00. Those who have been approached to help promote a locker plant in a community should ask ourselves this question: "Is there a definite need for the type of service afforded by these plants?" If so, then, "How can this need be most efficiently met?"

Before making definite plans for the construction of a locker plant the following things should be done:

1. Make a survey of each community to determine the need for such service and the possible number of year-round users.
2. Secure and analyze available information on construction plans, materials to use, cost and operation.
3. Consider the advantages of individually-owned plants and plants connected with some other business.
4. Estimate the income and calculate expense of a locker plant.
5. Base plans for construction and operation of the locker plant on information obtained by such detailed study.

The Alabama Extension Service has prepared a bulletin on "Cold Storage Locker Plants" which includes detailed information on the business operation of these units. Harry Deering, assistant agricultural engineer, has been assisting various communities in drawing up construction plans for locker plants.

Grasses, legumes, cover crops, green manure crops, and forest trees are soil-conserving crops provided in the Triple-A farm program to hold the soil and prevent it from being washed away.

POOR ORIGINAL

Mothers Find New Ways To Solve Lunch Problem

WHENEVER mothers and fathers of today begin talking about their childhood days, they usually have something like this to say about school lunches:

"When we were young the standard school lunch was a baked sweet potato, biscuit and syrup. Each of us carried a tin bucket and when lunch time came we would take out a biscuit, stick a finger down in it and pour the hole full of syrup."

How times have changed! Today every effort is being made to make the noon-day lunch both healthful and appetizing. The child builds both physically and mentally and he cannot be stronger than his foundation. If he has good food habits during his growing years he is almost certain to carry them through life. Good food habits should start early.

Many different plans for school lunches are being tried over Alabama. The Parent-Teacher Association is sponsoring school cafeterias in many schools. In others girls in home economics classes or NYA students are preparing meals at the school, and each child pays a small amount or brings food or milk from home. In communities where there are cooperative canneries, mothers are getting together and canning vegetables for the school pantry and thus saving themselves the trouble of fixing a lunch. There are still thousands of mothers, however, who must fix lunches for their children every morning. Often they find it difficult to think of new and tasty lunches. The following lunch box suggestions from Mildred Simon, extension service nutritionist, should prove helpful.

1. One deviled egg, one bread and butter sandwich, one fig and nut sandwich, one apple, milk.
2. One scrambled egg sandwich, one peanut butter sandwich, carrot, fruit, milk, gingerbread.
3. Two chopped bacon and whole wheat bread sandwiches, pear, cookies, milk.
4. Two ground ham sandwiches (on whole wheat bread), grated carrot and pineapple salad, a large tomato, cup custard.
5. Peanut butter sandwiches, banana, gelatin, milk.
6. One sandwich of cold meat, one cream cheese and jam sandwich, dried figs, cookies.
7. Two chicken sandwiches, tomato, bread pudding, banana.
8. Baked ham sandwich, raw vegetables, hot cocoa or cold chocolate, cup cake.
9. One cheese sandwich, one egg sandwich, cole slaw (or lettuce salad), canned peaches, cookies.
10. Hard cooked egg, tomato salad, one bread and butter sandwich, nuts, figs, or dates.

If bakery bread is used, don't get white bread alone. Try whole wheat, nut or raisin bread.

Wash and dry fresh fruit before packing.

Fruits and vegetables that might get "soggy" if made into sandwiches should not be placed between slices of bread until the child is ready to eat them.

War Should Not Change Plans Of Alabama Farmers, Say National And State Leaders

LOW straight ahead, and don't let the war in Europe affect your farming program!

That is the advice of agricultural leaders in Alabama and the nation. They agree that sound farming for the American farmer is sound regardless of what may be happening in Europe. From P. O. Davis, director, Alabama Extension Service: "It would be useless, the Alabama farmers to attempt to 'cash in' on what is taking place in Europe. Let's continue to stress our soil conservation program, diversification and the production of food for the family and feed for our livestock."

Secretary Wallace: "American farmers, like all our citizens, abhor war and will pray for a speedy peace. "First of all, of course, the primary effort of the Department of Agriculture, together with all other branches of the Administration, will be to keep this country out of war. Secondary to that will be the effort to protect American farmers and consumers as fully as possible against the effects of war abroad. "I urge American farmers to proceed with their production plans as if the outbreak in Europe had not occurred. "American agriculture is in a much better position to meet the shock of war than it was 25 years ago. As we have

kept pointing out, the very machinery which farmers have used to adjust production to decreased demand in peacetime can be used in wartime to increase production if and when that becomes inevitable."

From R. A. Evans, AAA administrator: "In the situation which confronts us by the outbreak of a European war there is no reason to expect immediate increases in demand for important farm commodities. . . . My advice to farmers is to hold the line on the ever-normal granary, adjustment and conservation program. Let us not foolishly waste the fertility of our land by plunging recklessly into farming expansion."

Scalding Vegetables

What are "scalded vegetables"? When all cans and jars about the house are filled with vegetables for winter use and there is a surplus of green beans or green peas, the surplus can be scalded and kept indefinitely. The method is simple:

Dip the green beans or peas in boiling water for two minutes. Place in sun and let them dry.

Beans and peas which are scalded taste better and are more healthful than those which are allowed to dry on the vines.



Ernestine McSwen of the Newton Senior 4-H Club in Elba County, gives a demonstration of salad making. Members of 4-H Clubs in various sections of the State will be aiding their mothers in the preparation of school lunches, or helping in cooking and serving cooperative lunches in schools this winter.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(Continued from Page One)

with Negro farmers and 4-H Club members.

Assistant Agent Wagoner will continue to work with the boys 4-H Club which has a membership of 900 boys.

Erlan Rowe, home demonstration agent, says that women and girls who are members of demonstration and 4-H clubs, will concentrate on canning, marmalade and beef-making, home improvement and poultry and garden. Each member of the women's demonstration clubs will endeavor to teach at least three other home-makers such things as marmalade making and meat canning.

F. E. Martin, vocational agricultural teacher, reports there are now five schools in the county which have departments of vocational agriculture. These units, and the vocational home economics units, together with the Future Farmers of America and the Future Homemakers of America, will be directing their efforts toward the goals set up in the Five-Year Plan.

The Farm Security Administration is now lending money to approximately 600 farm families in Morgan County. Most of these families have signed leases with their landlords and are working out five year plans for repaying loans. The FSA will also continue the Blankhead-Jones tenant farm loans under which some 30 Morgan farmers are now purchasing farms.

All agencies will concentrate on encouraging farmers to qualify for soil-building payments under the AAA. As the campaign progresses, Alabama will follow with interest this "revolutionary" five-year plan under which it is hoped to substitute a sound county-wide farming system for the outmoded one-crop method.

GARDENERS! Do you have a copy of ALABAMA HOME GARDENS prepared by W. A. Ruffin, extension horticulturist? The new edition of this handy booklet which gives information on year-round gardens for the Alabama farm family will be ready for distribution within a few days. If you would like to have a copy, tear out this corner and paste on a postcard or envelope and address to: Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Extension Service, Auburn, Ala.

Name _____ RFD or Box No. _____ Town _____

Truckers Open Co-op Market In Birmingham

THE new \$150,000 Farmers Cooperative Market was opened in Birmingham recently when truck growers, agricultural leaders and Chamber of Commerce officials gathered for the formal ceremonies.

Six marketing sheds and four other buildings have been erected by the members of the cooperative, who recently purchased six entire city blocks for development.

P. O. Davis, director of the Alabama Extension Service, acted as chairman of the meeting. Approximately two hundred were in attendance, including county farm agents, probate judges, farmers, gunners and business men of the following counties: Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Covington, Geneva, Dale, Henry, Houston, Crenshaw and Pike.

Reports on the present cotton, corn and peanut yields, grades and prices as compared to last year and also to a normal crop were given by representatives of each county.

From a summary of these reports, Coffee County appears to be about on the average or a little above, with Dale, Geneva and Henry Counties running just a little under the average. Initial estimates are that the cotton crop will run from 25 to 45 per cent of what it was last year; the corn crop 30 to 40 per cent of last year and the peanut crop about 40 to 50 per cent of last year, with a much lower average grade than last year and practically a complete loss of peanut hay.

One farmer from Henry County reported that on 175 acres this year he was getting 26 bales of cotton as compared to 82 bales in 1938. Another point brought out at the meeting was that the bale of cotton this year is smaller than last year.

Mr. Gray Henderson, in charge of WPA work in Alabama, assured that his organization was doing all it could to provide more jobs for those who needed to work, but that his hands were tied in that these appropriations

of the most satisfactory ways of earning the soil-building allowance is through the use of materials furnished through the AAA as a grant of aid in lieu of the cash payment, according to A. W. Jones, administrative officer in charge of the AAA for Alabama.

In Alabama a total of 2,569 tons of triple superphosphate, 3,222 tons of lime and 9,744 tons of calcium silicate have been furnished farmers in 25 counties under this program. Mr. Jones said.

Farmers of Hale County have used the most triple superphosphate to date, having been furnished more than 500 tons. Marengo has used approximately 470 tons, LeFlore 350 and Franklin 240.

Crenshaw farmers have used the greatest amount of lime, having applied for 1,400 tons, while Fayette County has used 345 tons and Limestone 335 tons. Lauderdale and Madison are leading in the use of calcium silicate. Lauderdale has used 4,200 tons, and Madison 3,870. Limestone has used 1,100 tons of calcium silicate.

Farmers Of Ten Counties Met In Enterprise Tuesday To Discuss Crop Shortage

Ten Southeast Alabama counties were represented at a meeting held in Enterprise Tuesday afternoon to present and discuss with State and national officials the serious crop shortage and conditions confronting the farmers at this time.

P. O. Davis, director of the Alabama Extension Service, acted as chairman of the meeting. Approximately two hundred were in attendance, including county farm agents, probate judges, farmers, gunners and business men of the following counties: Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Covington, Geneva, Dale, Henry, Houston, Crenshaw and Pike.

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Kill The Peach Tree Borer

Thousands of peach trees are killed by the peach borer each year in South Alabama. The borer is easily controlled by using the parathion treatment. The borer is a very common pest of peach trees. It is a small, white, grub-like insect which bores into the bark of the tree and eats the inner bark. The borer is most common in peach trees which are over 10 years old. It is most common in peach trees which are over 10 years old. It is most common in peach trees which are over 10 years old.



A Group of Zion Chapel Vocational Boys Treating Peach Trees for the Borer

FOOTBALL Friday, October 13 2:30 P. M. BRANTLEY vs. ELBA

DORSEY SEZ:

ADOPT A WISE POLICY

Bring us your car occasionally and let us look it over. If it needs a bolt tightened, oil up, or any slight adjustment, we'll have it done in time. In this way you are more apt to prevent what might prove serious trouble later.

It is a simple matter to reduce the cost of the upkeep of your car by following this simple plan, and it is cheapest in the long run.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 148

HATCHERY STOCKHOLDERS MET LAST FRIDAY NIGHT

Stockholders of the Elba Hatchery and Feed Store held a meeting last Friday night at the Elba Hotel, at which time a report was given on the business of the association during the past eight months.

Records show that although the hatchery was not opened until late in the baby chick season, a good business was had in that line. The hatchery was opened in the summer of 1938, and the business was good. The hatchery was opened in the summer of 1938, and the business was good.

At a meeting of the Elba Hatchery and Feed Store Chapter held Thursday, Mr. E. R. Paul, president of the Elba Hatchery, gave a report on the business of the association during the past eight months.

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ELBA TO PLAY BRANTLEY HERE FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Elba High Tigers lost the first game on the home grounds last Friday afternoon when they played Brantley. The game was a hard fought one from beginning to end and was a very exciting moment.

NEW FORDS NOW BEING SHOWN BY LOCAL AGENT

Nelson Motor Company, authorized Ford dealer for Elba, is now showing the 1940 model Ford cars, having received two of the new models last week. On page two of this issue will be found a large advertisement announcing the new models and telling some of the improvements. Dan Nelson, owner of Nelson Motor Company, invites the public to visit his place and see the handsome new Fords for 1940.

BETA CLUB MEETS: OFFICERS ELECTED—

The National Beta Club met Thursday, October 13, in the High School auditorium for reorganization and election of new officers. The following were elected: President—Marguerite Brunson. First Vice-President—Jeanne Brunson. Second Vice-President—Carlos Swain. Secretary—Billy Han. Treasurer—James Martin. Reporter—Maggie Dean Clark. Parliamentarian—Marguerite Edmondson.

WILL ATTEND FESTIVAL

Dothan's second National Peanut Festival opened yesterday and will continue through Friday night. A twelve-car motorcade from Dothan visited Elba Friday afternoon, and Dr. I. C. Bates, president of Dothan City Commission, gave Elbaans a very pleasant surprise. The Dothan Coffee Countians a special invitation to visit the celebration. A number of citizens are making plans to attend at least a part of the programs during the festival.

WILL SWAP New Cedar Chests for corn, hay, potatoes, for limited time. Market price allowed.—J. E. (Tip) PLANT, Elba Rt. 1. 2p.

Friends of Mr. M. C. Boutwell will regret to learn that he is still confined to a hospital in Anniston where he has been undergoing treatment for several weeks.

FIRST HOG SALE HERE NOV. 1; OTHER DATES SET

The first cooperative hog sale in Elba will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 1, according to announcement made last week by Hugh D. Sexton, county agent. Sales will then be held every two weeks on Wednesday—for the 1939-40 season.

Mr. Sexton also gives some very timely advice about hog feeding, which we also publish below under the sales dates. Read this article then cut it out and stick it on the wall where it can easily be found. It contains all hog sales dates for the season:

November 1, November 15, November 29, December 13, December 27, January 10, January 24, February 7, February 21, March 6, March 20, April 3, April 17.

Good Hog Program

Notes—On sale from November to April. On pasture from April to July. On pasture from July to August 15. On pasture from August 15 to September 15. On pasture from September 15 to October 15. On pasture from October 15 to November 15. On pasture from November 15 to December 15. On pasture from December 15 to January 15. On pasture from January 15 to February 15. On pasture from February 15 to March 15. On pasture from March 15 to April 15. On pasture from April 15 to May 15. On pasture from May 15 to June 15. On pasture from June 15 to July 15. On pasture from July 15 to August 15. On pasture from August 15 to September 15. On pasture from September 15 to October 15. On pasture from October 15 to November 15. On pasture from November 15 to December 15. On pasture from December 15 to January 15. On pasture from January 15 to February 15. On pasture from February 15 to March 15. On pasture from March 15 to April 15. On pasture from April 15 to May 15. On pasture from May 15 to June 15. 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